Nippon Times

No. 16,306 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

FURIOUS AIR BLOWS GREET U.S. ADVANCE IN LE MANS SECTOR

Poor Showing of Canadians Force Eisenhower to Give Up Advance Toward Paris

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—German battleplane squadrons carried out repeated low-level attacks on advancing American units in the area of Le Mans today and, according to reports so far, destroyed 30 heavy American tanks. Six troop-laden armored cars were also set on fire and numerous enemy supply vehicles destroyed. Heavy German bombers also operated off the invasion coast this morning and scored hits on a destroyer and two freighters of 2,000 tons each.

U.S. Plans Changed

General Dwight Eisenhower's original plan obviously was to advance toward Paris from Le Mans but due to the helplessness of the Canadians advancing along the Caen-Falaise road the Americans were compelled to swerve to the north toward the old invasion front with the object of cutting off the German formations stationed there. At present, the Americans from Le Mans are advancing northward in the direction of Caen.

Meanwhile, the Canadian 1st army following the violent drumfire preparation of Thursday once more resumed with full power its large-scale attack yesterday from south of Caen toward Falaise supported on the flank by the British 2nd army on the Orne. Generally their attack made no headway.

The situation on the whole Normandy front, in fact, has not changed appreciably during the past 24 hours. Southeast of Caen, about five kilometers north of Falaise, and south of Vire and southeast of Mortain, battle continued against the Canadian 1st, British 2nd, and the American 1st armies. Isolated penetrations were costly for the enemy and were immediately sealed off by the Germans. The Canadians, though supported by strong air and tank formations, suffered particularly severe casualties at St. Syrvain.

More important than this stationary battle was action by Patton's American army north and northeast of Le Mans Field-Marshal Von Kluge reported that 43 tanks were lost by the Americans advancing northward from Le Mans to Alencon yesterday.

Enemy tank formations together with infantry forces yesterday pushing forward on both sides of highway 138 were met by heavy German anti-tank fire about halfway to Alencon which in addition to destroying 43 tanks inflicted heavy casualties.

In Brittany, meanwhile, the garrison of St. Malo still held against the American attacks which increased in violence with each attempt. The German defenders strongly supported by the German naval batteries effectively withstood all attacks.

At Lorient, the enemy attempted to seize the harbor from the sea by a coup d'main, but their warships which tried to force their way into the port were met by fierce fire from the German batteries and were compelled to veer around.

Likewise, all American attacks north of St. Nazaire and northeast of Brest collapsed with severe losses.

Yoshizawa Sees Decoux

Domei

SAIGON, August 12.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China went to Dalat on August 9 where he met and dined together with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, and exchanged opinion and conferred on Japanese-French Indo-China relations as well as the current international situation. The Ambassador is expected to return here on August 14.

Czech Exiles for Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 12.—The refugee Czechoslovak government is preparing to move from London shortly to Moscow, according to a report, today, by the Goetesborgs Handels-och Sjofartstidning.

Spain's Foreign Policy To Remain Unchanged, Explains De Lequerica

Domei

MADRID, August 12.—Spain has only one foreign policy, which will be decided by General Franco according to the existing situation, and there will be no change in this policy in the future, declared the new Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Felix de Lequerica following his appointment today. He explained that the foreign policy of Spain will develop according to changes in the situation for the best interest of the nation. "There lies the element to construct the peace of Spain," he said. "Since General Franco gained the administrative authority, Spain's friendly international relations have developed as never before. General Franco will follow his former policy in fervent hope of fostering the best interests of Spain."

U.S. WARSHIPS GIVEN TO BRAZILIAN NAVY

Seen as Gesture to Increase Pressure Against Argentina; Peron Sees No Danger

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—The United States Government recently transferred to Brazil several warships including 20 destroyers and this step is obviously intended as an additional pressure on Argentina by bolstering the naval power of Brazil, reported a dispatch from Buenos Aires today.

It was added that a great sensation has been created in Argentina over this gesture made by the United States.

Meanwhile, Juan D. Peron, Argentine War Minister, in a press interview was reported to have stated that on the Argentine and Brazilian frontier, Brazil is stationing five soldiers against one by Argentina. Peron also admitted that the atmosphere on the boundary is more or less in tension at present. "But," he added, "Brazil and Argentina are on good terms with each other and the increase of the Brazilian soldiers on the boundary will, therefore, not threaten the peace between the two countries."

Coercion Policy Hit

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—Even military circles in the United States are convinced that the assertion that Argentina was favoring the activity of Axis agents is lacking in foundation, comments the Auslands Informations Dienst in referring to the statement made recently by the former U.S. Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles.

Welles' statement, writes the paper, deprives the American intervention policy in Latin America and Argentina of its foundation. It has now been confirmed to the fullest extent that the assertion that Argentina was conspiring with the Axis is a mere pretext to enforce the will of the United States on the last free country in Latin America.

It is certain that the Farrell Government aims at defending the independence of Argentina, but in the eyes of the entire world it is absolutely clear that the U.S. State Department considers such a policy a challenge toward America and thus the Atlantic Charter has been invalidated even in the Western Hemisphere.

PHILIPPINES IS OBJECTIVE OF AMERICAN OPERATIONS

President Roosevelt hinted that the Philippines might be the objective of new United States operations, in his statement to newspapermen aboard a cruiser on which he left Honolulu after the conclusion of the Pacific Strategic Conference held there, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Stockholm.

In reply to a question respecting the future strategy of the United States, President Roosevelt said:

"I fully support the statement made by General Douglas MacArthur that he would some day 'return' to the Philippines."

But Roosevelt also stated that it would take considerable time before the United States and Britain can fully cooperate strategically in the Pacific. He expressed much satisfaction over the increased strength of the Pacific Fleet, which, he said, now consist of 100 plane carriers and 1,000 other warships.

SOVIET ONSLAUGHTS SEEN BOGGED DOWN BY REICH STRATEGY

Red Army Drives Brilliantly Stopped by Rugged German Defense Moves

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—Focal points of fighting on the Eastern Front remained unchanged yesterday as the Soviet forces concentrated in the northern sector and between Mitau and Pskov Lake continued their attempt to break through. Strong tank formations spearheaded the attack supported by numerous air units which laid bomb carpets over the German positions.

The Soviets have now been attacking for two days with ten infantry divisions and three tank corps, but were frustrated by the withdrawal of the German lines and three tank wedges were intercepted and repulsed by the new German lines.

Another focal point was at the big bend of the Vistula. Strong Soviet attacks in the bridgehead west of Baranov failed as did their attempts at crossing the river farther north near Barka.

All Moves Frustrated

For several days, the Soviets have been endeavoring hard to widen these two bridgeheads and to form a pincer with which to cut off the big bend, but German defense has not only frustrated all their attempts but in repeated counter-attacks recaptured considerable ground and narrowed down the Soviet bridgeheads. The Luftwaffe had a great share in this success. During the past 24 hours, German battleplanes destroyed a number of Soviet tanks and lorries concentrated in the bridgeheads and numerous bridges near Baranov were heavily damaged.

Northwest of Bialystok, the Soviets resumed their attempts to break through with reinforcements, but counter-attacking German panzer units met and dispersed each attack. Fighting continues only at one breach.

In the foreland of the Carpathians, fighting activity increased. Renewed Soviet attacks against the Carpathian forefield at Sanek and Mielec were beaten back and powerful German counter-attacks captured several height positions.

In the Warsaw area, the Red Army forces launched fresh attacks, but so far have not been successful. Newly brought-up German divisions established a stubborn wall against the Soviet pressure which could not be overcome despite constant pressure of massed tank and infantry forces. All Soviet attacks broke down in front of the main German lines.

3 Factors Stop Soviets

Three reasons, according to the German military spokesman, have contributed to bring about the slowing down of the Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front.

First, the big-scale premeditated withdrawal of German troops to the sectors on the Vistula and East Prussia had stopped completely the Soviet attacks in that sector. Moreover, the Soviets are encountering extremely unfavorable conditions in the hinterland which have rendered the bringing up of supplies and reinforcements very difficult. This is true especially in the region at the bend of the Vistula where the Pripet marshes created a great obstacle for the transporting of supplies.

Second is the tremendous consolidation of the German front with the bringing up of strong German reserves.

And finally, the appointment of General Guderian, famed tank specialist, as Chief of Staff of the German forces, who is extensively employing his tanks offensively.

In German opinion, the Soviet command has recognized the changed situation and it is unlikely that he will in the future repeat the attack on such a wide front as from Sandomir to Pskov. It is pointed out that the Soviets could hardly maintain a large-scale offensive on such an extended front. Hence it is expected that the future Soviet offensive thrusts will be made on more narrow fronts. This opinion is substantiated by reconnaissance reports of regroupings behind the Soviet front.

German Renegades on Trial

The above telephoto from Berlin shows former Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, on the stand at the trial before the People's Court which opened at the Kammergericht Building, in Berlin, on August 7. In the third row is former General Erich Hoeppner, another traitor on trial, wearing a jacket and no necktie.

Imperial Forces Continue Action On Far-Flung E. Asia War Fronts

The reduction of Hengyang, the citadel of the Chungking army, by the Imperial Japanese Forces on August 8 was the outstanding event of the war calendar last week.

As already disclosed by the Imperial Headquarters, the results up to the time of the fall of the walled town of Hengyang were tremendous. The number of troops of the Chungking garrison forces who surrendered and were taken prisoner by the Japanese totaled 13,300, including Lieutenant-General Fang Hsien-chueh, Commander of the 10th Army and several divisional Commanders.

Continuing unending, vigorous onslaughts, crack Japanese Units are now directing fierce, annihilative operations against the troops of the Chungking forces of 10 divisions strong, including the 79th, 74th, 162nd and 37th armies which are massed in the areas around Hengyang.

East of the Canton-Hankow railway, the Chungking 133rd Division approached the area fronting Anjen, while the 150th Division launched a frontal counter-attack against Chaling. The Japanese have attacked and are now mopping-up these enemy troops.

Ready to Smash Foe

In an attempt to retake Lienhua, the Chungking troops consisting of the 99th, 102nd, 161st and 134th Divisions are in action, operating from the areas north and west of Lienhua. However, firmly securing the vital line near Lienhua the Japanese are set to smash the enemy forces.

Since August 9, another annihilative offensive has been under way in the area fronting Leiyang against the 26th, 99th and the temporarily-organized 2nd Armies.

New, vigorous activity of the Japanese Forces has been noted on the Luichow Peninsula since August 1. Against the Chungking 155th Division, Japanese Units pushed on to Suikai and after crushing the enemy forces they completely occupied the walled town in a four-day offensive.

Acting in unison with the land forces, our Army Wild Eagles are continuing their relentless operations against the enemy bases on the Continent. They are also continuing their intercepting attacks against the anti-Axis air arm.

Advancing as far as Chihkiang airfield, one of the advance bases of the China-based United States air forces, Japanese Air Units on August 8 set ablaze or damaged a total of more than 10 enemy planes and blasted the airfield facilities at more than five places.

Another unit of our Wild Eagles on the same day attacked the enemy airfield at Kanchow, destroying five enemy planes and setting ablaze two others. In addition, the blasted of military establishments at five places as well as two fuel depots.

Meanwhile, intercepting several groups of enemy planes that roared into the skies over the battlefield on August 4 and 5, our Air Units downed 12 aircraft (two probables) and damaged 12 others in a fierce aerial duel. Seven Japanese planes self-blasted or have not yet returned to the base.

Activity in Pacific Areas

Although the number of anti-Axis aircraft attacking Rabaul has decreased, the hostile action of the enemy air arm in the South Pacific theater of war is being continued against our positions such as Kavieng, New Ireland Island, and Buin, Bougainville Island. The number of enemy planes attacking Babo and Menoekwari on New Guinea also has decreased of late.

In the Central Pacific area, the firing line on Tinian Island has become confused at various points since the enemy troops with mechanized units in the van pierced our final line on July 31. The Japanese officers and men with their morale and fighting spirit high are attacking the invaders at every point.

As reported last week, the Japanese Forces on Omiyajima Island have been engaging in violent day and night battles with the anti-Axis troops after adjusting their firing line in the area north of the town of Akashi and, after drawing the enemy to the hilly area northeast of the same town, they inflicted heavy losses on the invaders. After August 8, the enemy tank units broke through our position at several places and intense fighting is continuing locally day and night.

The daily enemy attacks are not being limited only to Omiyajima and Tinian islands. On two consecutive days, August 4 and 5, an enemy task force attempted to attack the Ogasawara group. Contacting the enemy, the Japanese Forces on the spot succeeded in repulsing this task force after destroying one enemy cruiser and downing more than 41 planes.

Despite the fact that Yap, Palau, Truk, Wotje, Taroa, and Ponape islands are the objects of anti-Axis bombers and fighters, the Japanese Forces on these islands are continuing to deal smashing blows to the invaders who are also being repulsed at every point.

Roosevelt to Broadcast

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—President Roosevelt, who recently made inspection tours of the military installations at Hawaii and the Aleutians, will address the American people tonight at 5 p.m. (Pacific Coast time) from the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton near Seattle, according to a Seattle dispatch.

It will be his first address to the nation since his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for a fourth term delivered from the San Diego Naval Base on July 20.

Duce Inspects Troops

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—Premier Benito Mussolini left for the front to inspect the Italian troops, it was officially announced today by the Italian Social Republic, according to a Venice dispatch. The report also said that Alessandro Pavolini, Secretary of State of the Fascist Party, has gone to inspect the pacification movements.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST CHICHIJIMA RAIDERS BY COUNTER-ATTACK

Enemy Air Thrusts on Wotje, Ambon, Kau Bay and Kei Group All Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 13.—Divided into several groups, 16 four-engined large enemy planes attacked Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara Group yesterday morning. Immediately counter-attacking the raiders, the Japanese Forces stationed there repulsed all of the attackers. No damage was reported on our side.

Early yesterday morning, another enemy air formation consisting of 16 fighter planes attempted to attack Wotje Island in the Marshall Group. The Japanese Units on the spot promptly intercepted the enemy and drove them off.

Enemy Attacks Intensified

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 13.—Enemy air attacks on Japanese occupied areas in the Southwest Pacific are becoming intensified lately. On August 10, 20 large-size enemy planes came attacking Ambon on Amboina Island while on the next day about 50 enemy fighters and bombers tried to make a daylight raid on Kau Bay on Halmahera Island.

In the meantime, Japanese Units shot down two enemy planes in an engagement with four medium-size aircraft that attacked our position in the Kei Group on the night of August 11. The enemy returned the following night with a formation of 11 planes but were speedily driven off by the Japanese Units.

DELEGATES FROM BRITAIN ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON

Party Headed by Cadogan to Attend Four-Power Meet Scheduled August 21

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—The British delegation to the Four-Power conference to be held in Washington on August 21 arrived in Washington by plane this afternoon headed by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, according to a Washington dispatch.

The party of six delegates also included Gladwyn Jebb, Secretary-General of the Foreign Office, A. H. Poynton of the Colonial Office, Colonel Capel Dunn of the War Cabinet Offices, Paul Falla, of the Foreign Office and two others.

Others accompanying the representatives on the same plane were Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, and Sir Ronald I. Campbell, British Charge d'Affaires in Washington, both of whom returned from London after a fulough.

Domei

MOSCOW, August 11.—The Soviet Council of Peoples Commissars today announced the appointment of a delegation under the chairmanship of Andrei Gromyko, Ambassador to United States, to take part in the negotiations of the four-power conference to begin in Washington on August 21. Major-General Slavin and Rear-Admiral Rodionov will also be included in the delegation.

FOUR-HOUR BLAZE RAZES BIG HUDSON RIVER PIER

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—A spectacular fire that followed a series of thunderous explosions left an 1,100-foot Hudson River pier at Hoboken in blackened ruins today with damage estimated at $4,000,000, according to a New York dispatch.

Flames towered 50 feet in the air and a pall of smoke blanketed the entire New York city area before massed fire-fighting equipment brought the four-hour blaze under control.

Scores of people were injured—14 were sent to the hospital and 50 others treated on the scene—and 900 coastguards and crews from all available fireboats battled the blaze—the worst on the waterfront in 20 years—as the flames ate through the No. 4 pier and two adjacent piers. On No. 4 pier alone, thousands of tons of war material awaiting shipment went up in flames.

The police are endeavoring to discover the cause of the conflagration. It is believed that the fire started from a boat laden with nitroglycerine or from oil cans.

Thakin Mya Is Chosen New Foreign Minister Of Burma Government

Domei

RANGOON, August 12.—Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya was appointed concurrently Foreign Minister, following the resignation of Foreign Minister Thakin Nu, the Burmese Government announced in the Official Gazette yesterday. The former Foreign Minister Thakin Nu was made a Minister Without Portfolio.

NIPPON UNITS ROUT SHANTUNG BANDITS

Sinhsien Is Recaptured From Chang's Army Which Invades Town Near Hopei Border

Domei

TUNGCHANG, Shantung Province, August 12.—The walled town of Sinhsien, in the western part of Shantung Province and near the Hopei border, was surrounded and fiercely attacked by an army of about 2,000 men under Chang Wei-kan, Commander of the Seventh Sub-District of the South Hopei Military District, at daylight on July 31. It was the same army which had for some time been creating trouble in the southern part of Tunglintao.

The troops stationed in the walled town, with the assistance of the citizens, met the raiders. But they were unsuccessful because they were already fatigued after the warfare they had been giving to invading locusts since the middle of June.

At the end of two hours of fighting, the bandits entered the town and immediately took to looting and killing. They violated women in daylight before crowds. More than 30 of their victims went mad with terror. Then they set afire to public buildings and prosperous-looking residences. They did not spare even unoffending children. It is recorded that a non-commissioned officer in cold-blood bayonetted a child who barely could speak.

When the news of the invasion of the walled own was received, the commander of a certain Japanese Unit ordered corps in the Sin Province to go at once into action against the invaders.

The bandits were quickly surrounded, and the walled town was recaptured from them on August 5 after heavy losses had been inflicted upon them.

Under Japanese protection the residents of the walled-town of Sinhsien are today pushing the work of creating order out of the chaos caused by Chang's army.

10 Enemy Planes Downed

By I. IRIE

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 12.—The activity of Japanese Hayabusa fighters in the continent is becoming intensified. Wednesday morning when the enemy finally hoisted the white flag over the walled town of Hengyang, our Hayabusa fighters on scouting duty encountered 25 P-40's and immediately engaged them in battle. In this air duel the Japanese shot down seven enemy aircraft and damaged two others. Our side suffered three planes lost.

The same afternoon the Hayabusa fighters again discovered an enemy formation of about 15 P-40's over Sinti in the southern part of Hupei Province. In the ensuing air battle, three enemy planes were brought down by the Japanese. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Martial Law in Slovakia

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—Martial law for the entire Slovakian area was announced today by the Slovakia Government which stated that all persons guilty of subversive activities, murder, robbery and sabotage of traffic communications or health provisions will be given the death penalty, according to a Bratislava dispatch.

U.S. Destroyer Sunk

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—The American escort destroyer, Fiske, was sunk by an enemy torpedo recently in the Atlantic, the U.S. Navy Department announced today. The brief announcement gave no indication of where the destroyer was hit. The Fiske was launched in August of last year and carried a crew of 150.

15,000 TROOPS LOST BY ANTI-AXIS FORCES IN MYITKYINA FIGHT

Nippon Units Effect Strategic Deployment After 4 Months Of Bitter Fighting

By S. FUJII

Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, August 12.—The offensive and defensive battle at Myitkyina, a vital base in North Burma, has been raging furiously for the past four months and the waters of the Irrawaddy River now run red due to the bloody clashes between the opposing forces.

Intercepting over 30,000 troops of the Anglo-American-Chungking combined forces, various crack Japanese Units gallantly fought to the last man in a battle with the numerically superior enemy. In the period of four months up to the end of July, the Japanese inflicted tremendous blows upon the foe who suffered the loss of more than 15,000 men, including the troops who had been killed and wounded as well as those who had surrendered and had been taken prisoner by the Japanese.

After counter-attacking the enemy for four months, the Japanese on August 2 and 3 voluntarily deployed from Myitkyina in accordance with strategic plans.

As one of the attempts to reopen the Ledo Road, the anti-Axis forces crossed the Patkai Mountain Range on the northern Indo-Burmese border and continued their advance from the Fukawng sector in October last year.

The enemy forces around Myitkyina, consisting of the 14th, 30th and 50th Divisions of the Chungking army in India, as well as two brigades of the American-British Indian-West African combined forces advanced southward from San Braham, 100 kilometers north of Myitkyina. Relying on their numerical superiority, these enemy troops, protected by air forces, repeatedly launched counter-thrusts against our positions in the North Burma area. On July 4, a large formation of 340 fighters and bombers attacked Myitkyina.

Finally, the enemy forces established their position in a corner west of the city of Myitkyina. In terrific and bloody combats our officers and men fought valiantly. One Japanese soldier accounted for 10 or 20 enemy troops. As a result our Forces were able to frustrate every enemy attempt, thereby throwing the foe into utter confusion.

Consternated but impressed over the brave fighting put up by our Troops, Chiang Kai-shek has instructed his soldiers to follow the example of the Japanese who had strongly defended their positions to the last man despite the fact that they were isolated, says an enemy soldier who had been captured by the Japanese.

GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE BLASTS BRITISH CANARD

Denies Finnish Ex-Foreign Head Ramsay Starting to Negotiate With Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—Smashing the British false propaganda reports concerning the Finnish attitude of the war, the German Foreign Office issued the following statement today.

"The British radio report that former Finnish Foreign Minister Karl Henrik Ramsay, went to Stockholm to prepare negotiations with the Soviet Union is utterly groundless. Also the visit to Moscow of former Finnish Premier J. K. Paasikivi is false.

"The British are also falsely reporting that President Field Marshal Baron Karl von Mannerheim has notified the German Commander in Finland that the military situation in Finland is facing an extreme crisis and Finland is, therefore, following the best possible diplomatic policy. The fact is just the opposite and the fighing spirit of the Finnish people is now greatly heightened with the glorious results obtained by the Finnish army."

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 11.—Dr. G. A. Gripenberg, Finnish Minister to Sweden, left for home today for a conference with the new Finnish Foreign Minister, Enckel. Dr. Gripenberg is expected to be back at his post early next week.

AIR FIGHT IN CHINA ENTERS NEW STAGE

With Hengyang's Fall Japanese Will Advance Bases, Begin New Aerial Offensive

By I. IRIE
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 12.—Severe beyond description was the fight between our Wild Eagles and the China-based U.S. air forces that took place during the battle for Hengyang. And, with the fall of the walled town, the aerial operations on the Continent have entered a new stage which will end with the annihilation of the enemy air forces.

The Chungking army lost Hengyang airfield in the latter part of June. Despite that fact, however, it continued its desperate battle of resistance after retreating to the positions inside the walled town of Hengyang. The enemy forces were urged to continue fighting by Chiang Kai-shek who demanded that the walled town should be defended to the last man.

But, the desperate fighting put up by the Chungking garrison forces was really due to the fact that the American air forces in China, which were under no illusions about the consequences of the fall of Hengyang into the hands of the Japanese, were set on having the walled town defended at all costs.

Would Be Isolated

The Americans were fully aware that the free use of Hengyang airfield by the Japanese Air Force would interfere with their operations at Kweilin to such an extent that the value of that base would be completely lost. Furthermore, it would mean that the advance bases for operations against Japan Proper, namely, Suichwan, Kienow, and Yushan, would be isolated. Therefore, the Americans decided that nothing should be left undone in order to prevent the free use of Hengyang airfield by the Japanese Wild Eagles. This is the reason why the American air forces demanded that the Chungking army should defend Hengyang to the last.

As a result, the American air forces cooperated with the Chungking army in the defense of the walled town. With all the resources at their command the American airmen pitted themselves against the Japanese Air Forces and the Ground Units around Hengyang as they had never done before.

The desperation of the enemy was clearly revealed by the fact that he attacked with a total of 2,000 planes during one month of fighting on the Hunan Front and this number was increased as the fighting developed in intensity. The enemy airmen attacked by day and by night. They strove to disrupt the supply lines of the Japanese Ground Forces and they haphazardly bombed the cities and towns which had fallen into the hands of the advancing Japanese.

Thus for 40 long days from the end of June, the Japanese Wild Eagles in China struggled bitterly with the enemy during the battle of Hengyang. In the daytime the Wild Eagles went out to intercept the foe who was intent on disrupting the supply lines of our Forces.

Launched Devastating Raids

The second phase of the battle of Hengyang was marked by the violence with which the Japanese and enemy air forces struggled to keep their land forces supplied with war materials. Our Wild Eagles in large formations worked ceaselessly to supply arms and foodstuffs to the Ground Forces closing their iron ring around Hengyang. Moreover, they launched devastating raids on the enemy positions inside the walled town.

Among other things, the fall of Hengyang means that the aerial war on the Continent has entered a new stage. Our Wild Eagles will advance their bases and commence fresh operations for the annihilation of the enemy air forces. It is possible that the China-based U.S. air forces will now desperately try to bolster their strength but our airmen will continue to operate pitilessly against the foe and finally deal him the final annihilative blow.

N.Y. BANKS HOLD CONFAB

Plan to Counter Schemes Drawn Up At Bretton Woods

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Leading banking houses of Wall Street yesterday sent delegates to the conference now being held in New York to draft "counter-proposals" to the financial postwar plans drafted recently at the anti-Axis Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, according to a New York dispatch.

The Chase National Bank, the National City Bank and the J. P. Morgan firm are particularly interested in the conference. They are opposed to the proposed currency stabilization fund and the international bank for postwar reconstruction, and it is reported from reliable sources that they will themselves draft a plan which is "better designed to protect the interests of financial and banking circles."

Press Comments

Sunday, August 13

STAYING POWER OF GERMANY

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Japan's ally, Germany, is now fighting desperately, both in the east and west of Europe. On the Eastern front, the overwhelming strength of the Soviet Union is bearing down on German forces in East Prussia. All the German people in the frontier areas, including the old and young, male and female, are fighting for the defense of their fatherland. Most educational institutions, including Konigsberg University where Immanuel Kant attended as a youth, have been closed and the professors and students are now digging trenches. The figures of the German people thus fighting for the defense of their fatherland are grim but noble and are indeed symbolical of the mighty power of the German people. On the Western front, the Germans are exhibiting their fighting morale at its best against the powerful fighting forces of America and Britain which, by means of an immense supply of arms and ammunition, are trying to beat Germany without loss of time. What is worth special mention in connection with the desperate fight now raging on the Western front is the admirable manner in which the Hitler Jugend Division is fighting against the invading forces. Fighting always accompanies various hardships and difficulties. For a long time past, the German army has been fighting under extreme difficulty, and it is now fighting under still greater difficulty.

The hardships besetting Germany do not come from without alone, but some arise also from within,—like the unhappy event of July 20. Moreover, Turkey has been finally compelled to break diplomatic relations with Germany. Thus, Germany now stands under innumerable difficulties, which account for the circulation of different pessimistic opinions concerning her future. But, even those who entertain most pessimistic opinions cannot overlook the great staying power of Germany. She is giving a deadly blow to Britain by means of the "V-1". The July 20 incident was quickly disposed of, and Germany now stands on an unshakable foundation. We cannot but believe that Germany will exhibit much greater power and strength than heretofore in the immediate future.

Then, why is it that Germany, while striving under great difficulties, has something about her that make us believe in her inexhaustible national strength. Some people will attribute it to her excellent national organization, some to the excellent ability of her scientists and chemists. Meanwhile, other people may attribute it to Hitler's talent as a statesman, and some to the perfect wartime administration of Germany. They are all correct. It is true that they are important factors for Germany's great staying power, but the greatest factor, we believe, is the racial strength of Germany. German history eloquently reveals the hard struggles which the German people of ancient days had undergone in order to achieve the construction of Germany. Germany of today is supported by the great power of the German race. Adolf Hitler and the citizens under his command entertain one and the same ideal concerning the reconstruction of their fatherland, whose organization was practically destroyed at the Versailles Conference. The German people under the command of Adolf Hitler are fighting for the construction of their fatherland in its real form.

Italy has been defeated, because the Italian people at home, in pursuit of their personal pleasures, lost sight of the difficulties besetting the Italian soldiers on the front.

The Anglo-Americans, by making the most of the gap between the Italian soldiers and people, succeeded in demolishing the resisting power of Italy. German people, however, are fighting in close cooperation with their soldiers on all war fronts. The rich and poor, high and low, as one man, are fighting for the defense of their fatherland. Here lies the source of the wonderful strength of Germany.

Strong, Formal Protest Lodged by Reich Over Brutal U.S. Murder of War Captives

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—A strong protest against the murder of German prisoners of war on the Italian front by Americans was recorded in a note addressed by the German Foreign Office to the Swiss Government to be forwarded to the United States Government.

The note reads as follows:

"On July 5, 1944, a group of seven German soldiers, after exhausting their munitions and being surrounded by American troops east of Catellina-Marittima, surrendered to the Americans.

"A wounded German grenadier belonging to this group was forthwith shot dead in a stable by an American soldier with a carbine. The remaining six were first submitted to questioning and during this process were robbed of all their valuables by the American soldiers. Thereupon, they were driven into the stable and placed against the wall. The American soldiers then fired on the German prisoners with carbines from a distance of about seven meters and also flung hand-grenades at them.

"In order to shorten his sufferings, German Lieutenant Strobel asked the American soldiers to shoot him again. Thereupon, the soldiers shot him in the head and killed him.

"German Lance-Corporal Werner Tit who was wounded by a hand grenade and afterwards lay beneath the dead bodies of his comrades succeeded after some hours in escaping from the stable and rejoining his detachment.

"This action was proved beyond doubt, in view of the sworn testimony of the surviving German Lance-Corporal before a court-martial, as constituting an unprecedented violation of international law by the American soldiers.

"The German Government expects that the guilty American soldiers will be punished for this wilful murder and that the American Government will take steps to prevent similar cases."

Stettinius Denies Charge

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—In connection with the German protest note to the United States Government through Swiss authorities, charging the open murder of German prisoners by American soldiers, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Undersecretary of State, said:

"It is untrue that the American soldiers killed German prisoners in Italy," according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that the State Department had not received the German protest, but added that he could state flatly that the charge is not true.

24 INDIAN PATRIOTS FREED BY BRITONS

National Congress Leaders May Also Be Released Soon From Prison

Domei

LISBON, August 13.—The Bombay Provincial Government, on Thursday, released 24 Indians, ardent followers of Mahatma Gandhi, who were arrested by the British on August 8. Meanwhile, the view prevails in London political circles that those leaders of the Indian National Congress who have been imprisoned for the last two years for leading the non-armed disobedience movement may also shortly be released. According to a Reuter dispatch, the release is presumed because Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, did not find it necessary to deny the rumor although he refrained from commenting on this affair.

Makes Interesting Statement

"Immediate British acceptance of my proposal for the independence of India will result in fostering the war efforts of the United States and Britain," declared Mahatma Gandhi in an interview given to an American correspondent, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun dated August 13.

The correspondent appears to have misunderstood the real meaning of the Mahatma's view and personality, due to his near-sighted observation common to Americans, but Gandhi's statement which was published in America is of much interest.

"If Britain accepts my recent demand for the immediate independence of India, it will contribute to the fostering of the British-American war efforts," the Mahatma said, "Because, it will be an actual example that all promises made by the United States and Britain concerning world liberation will be an actual example that all promises made by the United States and Britain concerning world liberation will be fulfilled.

"The United States and Britain are now making statements respecting liberty and democracy, but, frankly speaking, this has no meaning at all for the oppressed and exploited races. Mere declarations may sound well, but they do not give any comfort to the oppressed. Anglo-American democracy must cover the entire exploited races of the world, but what they intend is quite contrary, according to my observation."

New Landing Barge Built

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—With the lifting of the ban on its publication, news regarding the new-type American landing barge is given in a Washington report to the New York Times to the following effect:

These new barges, of which several hundreds are now under construction, can transport up to 1,000 soldiers together with a full number of tanks and artillery. The new-type landing barge possesses all the good points of the various former types with many improvements added.

London Has Lost Its Importance as Port Due to V-1 Attacks, State British Seamen

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—Flying bomb attacks on London and the southern counties increased from midnight until after dawn today, with the assaults in the south heavier than they have been for some time, a London dispatch said today. Some of the robots, the report asserted, appeared to be coming in on a new route over the French coast from behind Boulogne. Meanwhile, London holiday-seekers crowded the station platforms for trains to the north and a week-end of respite from the bombs.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 12.—Astonishing details have been learned about the effects of the V-1 from British seamen who landed in European Atlantic ports. The sailors stated that London has almost completely lost its importance as a port. The harbor installations have been destroyed to such an extent and the danger to ships from the flying bombs is so great that the greater part of the loading and unloading is now carried on at Liverpool. Other harbors on the southern coast of Britain have also been damaged to such an extent that they can be used only for absolutely necessary transportation to the invasion area.

Liverpool is a very busy port at present. Not only a part of the industry but also several garrisons have been transferred there from London. The sailors emphasized the fact that under no circumstances could the people abroad possibly realize the extent of the damage to London, and it was not surprising that the morale of the London population had been badly shaken. Ruins only are to be seen in London.

Confusion Is Rife

Daily devastated by the V-1 which steals into London and southern England without a sound, London is in a state of chaos with numberless dead, wounded and homeless, according to a Mainichi dispatch from Lisbon dated August 8.

The actual conditions in London today due to the activities of the V-1 were revealed recently by a tourist of a certain neutral country who arrived in Lisbon by air from London. His story, in gist, follows:

Everywhere in London one finds today demolished buildings. Even massive modern buildings crumble in the face of the dynamite meteors, their roofs and windows blown to bits, and private houses are like so much match wood. On July 28, when a great number of V-1's were sent over, one fell in a shopping district lined with many small shops. As the German secret weapon made its appearance just when all stores were being opened the casualties to the customers lined up in front of the shops were very heavy. A bus filled to capacity was blasted to pieces, the passengers sharing the fate of the vehicle. A big department store in the vicinity was demolished and all the customers buried under the wreckage. The roofs of air raid shelters built on nearby streets were also blown off. Such is the extent of the damage wrought by a single flying bomb.

When the V-1 made its debut in the war theater, its appearance was signalled by tell-tale sounds but recently it comes stealthily and lands like a feather without being detected, thus increasing casualties. In admitting the heavy damage and casualties sustained by England, Prime Minister Churchill announced some time ago that 17,000 buildings had been completely wrecked, 800,000 others partly demolished, 4,700 people killed and 14,000 wounded.

Cannot Remain in Peace

Although incessantly threatened by the V-1, London is continuing its activities. Traffic is as busy as usual, Londoners are attending to their respective duties and factories are showing brisk activities. However, the people cannot remain in peace, ever menaced with frequent attacks of V-1. Each time the V-1 appears overhead, London is thrown into confusion and turmoil. Lookouts on roofs ring bells, beat drums, blow bugles, sound sirens, swing large flags or resort to any available measures to give warning as soon as they espy the approach of the V-1. At every elementary school, boys of the higher grades are assigned to keep watch on the roof of the school building and whenever the appearance of the the V-1 is signalled, all the pupils crawl under their desks.

Traffic accidents are said to be of frequent occurrence due to the fact that tram conductors are wont to look up at the roofs for warning signals and forget to watch out for the traffic. The British Government is reported to have recently decided to unify the method of giving warnings but so far none has been devised.

A chaotic confusion aptly describes the evacuation situation. The British Government announced that another 1,000,000 people will be withdrawn from London, and recently from 30,000 to 40,000 are leaving the city daily. The railways alone transport from 7,000 to 8,000 evacuees each day.

Poor transportation planning is causing excessive crowding at railway stations from early morning until late at night, and long queues of evacuees are seen awaiting their turn to board trains. Often, however, after a hectic jostle and a tedious trip, the would-be evacuee is forced to return to London again, unable to find lodgings because of inadequate connections beforehand, all adding to the general confusion.

Cause Many Injuries

The most ghastly sights are the relief corps digging out the dead and the wounded from the debris. Wreckages of houses and broken glass cover the streets until one wonders if any part of London remains free from fragments of glass. It is these broken bits of glass that cause the greatest number of injuries.

Housewives and old women sit through the day and all night too before the shattered remains of their homes. It is really a pathetic sight. But if a strict watch were not kept, all their possessions would disappear. Thieves, taking advantage of the general confusion, have become a serious problem. The Metropolitan Offices Facilities are supposed to be provided to bomb victims to cart away their household goods but in the prevailing disorder weeks pass before any means are placed at their disposal and in the meantime the goods are often stolen.

Some of the most vicious cases of theft are those by marauders who make off with whole outfits by pretending to be members of the Civilian Defense Corps. In fact, sometimes even the Government officials themselves are involved in such affairs. Stealing goes on steadily and on an increasing scale, in spite of the vigilant watch of the police, the Order Maintenance Corps and the Armed Interior Defense Corps. So, it is up to each to watch over his own belongings.

Rains were frequent this year, resulting in a cool summer. But to keep guard over one's possessions while drenched to the skin by the chill rain is no pleasure. People living in strong, modern buildings usually slept in their beds at night, but with dwellers in ordinary residences their nights were spent in home air-raid shelters. Those without private dugouts found refuge in public shelters, and the unfortunate who were unable to wedge their way into the overcrowded shelters passed the night in parks and street corners. The V-1's make no distinction between night and day, and Londoners are worn out from lack of proper sleep.

The terrorized populace heave a sigh of relief when Government announcements are released that V-1 bases have been blasted. The V-1 attacks die down at times and sometimes even stop altogether at certain intervals. But the relief is temporary, for once they begin again they come in greater numbers. Then, too, exaggerated rumors on the power of the deadly "dynamite meteors" are themselves sufficient to wear down the nerves of the listeners, and now the once sturdy Londoner goes ghastly white as he listens to such stories as the mere reverberation of a V-1 bomb bursting the lungs of people several blocks around.

ENEMY BOMBS STRASSBURG

Famous Churches and Buildings Heavily Damaged; Many Killed

Domei

STRASSBURG, August 11.—Anglo-American terror raiders on Friday afternoon carried out an attack on Strassburg causing heavy destructions and fires in the interior of the city area as well as in the ancient part of the town around the cathedral.

The world famed Strassburg Cathedral received several direct hits while the Rohan Castle which is situated close by was also heavily wrecked in consequence of the bombing. Numerous other churches and buildings such as the Frauenhaus, Die alte Metzig, and the Magdalenenkirche were damaged. The ancient Kaufhaus went up in flames, while the Goethehaus was menaced by fire. Heavy devastations were particularly caused in the residential quarters of the city and many persons were killed and wounded in the course of the terror-raid.

Produces New Rescue Boat

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—A new-type boat, sturdy enough to be dropped from a plane by parachute from high altitudes, has been developed at New Orleans by the Higgins Industries and a number of them are now being produced, according to a New Orleans dispatch. The boats carry clothing, blankets, medical supplies, blood plasma, smoke signals and rockets.

CHIANG IS HARD HIT BY HENGYANG FALL

Chungking Suffers Militarily, Politically and Economically Through Loss of Town

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 11.—Militarily, politically and economically, the loss of Hengyang constitutes one of the most serious blows ever dealt Chungking.

Despite the fact that they had been attempting to hide the loss of Hengyang by declaring that communications with the strategic city had been cut and that the situation was unknown, the Chungking military authorities could not deny the fact any longer and, on Thursday night, finally admitted the loss in a communique of the military council.

Since the start of the current Japanese continental offensive, the Chungking regime had been propagandizing that the operations constituted the final Japanese struggle. When the Hunan operations grew to alarming proportions, Chungking directed its utmost efforts toward hiding the real seriousness of the situation from its people by telling them that in view of the progress of the American operations in the Pacific and the European situation it was Japan rather than Chungking that was involved in a crisis.

The situation in the Burma area was exaggerated and loudly acclaimed. When the fate of Hengyang was sealed Chungking began dragging out its usual excuse that the equipment of its troops was bad and so forth and attempted to switch attention to other directions. All these propaganda efforts, however, are clear proof of how great a blow to Chungking was the fall of Hengyang.

Key Transport Center

On this point, the Shih Shih Hsin Pao owned by H. H. Kung, Chungking Finance Minister, declared, in effect, "It is said that the loss of cities by the Chungking forces will have no bearing on the final outcome of the present war. We, however, cannot overlook the importance of Hengyang. Hengyang is not only a strategic transportation center for all south, southwestern and southeastern China but also forms a defense wall for Kwangtung Province. In addition, the fate of Kwangsi Province hangs on Hengyang. Should the Japanese drive further toward the interior it would precipitate a serious situation in south China."

As this Chungking paper points out the fall of Hengyang and its effect cannot be kept hidden no matter how desperately Chungking resorts to its usual deceptive methods. With the fall of the strategic city the situation on the continent has changed completely. By the fall, even Chungking as well as Kweilin and Kunming, the so-called key rear strongholds of Chungking, are no longer safe. By the capture of Hengyang, the Japanese Forces will be able to maintain a watch on the China interior and be able to drive a wedge in any direction at any time. The road to Chungking has been shortened and the Japanese now hold the power of life or death over Chungking.

Nimitz Plan Smashed

For Chungking, not only has China been divided east and west but the plan for a counter-offensive against Japan in coordination with the Nimitz offensive has been smashed. The fire of destruction has already touched the main building. The battle for Hengyang was the preliminary to the decisive fighting to come in the China theater of war.

By the fall of Hengyang a tremendous setback has also been suffered by the Americans in their plan for a counter-offensive against Japan from the China Continent and the Pacific. A direct blow to Chungking was the annihilation of 400,000 to 500,000 field forces of the First, Sixth and Ninth War Zones which formed the core of Chungking defense. This was the most severe blow to Chiang Kai-shek. These were Chiang's own troops, led by Tang En-po and Hsueh Yueh. The smashing of these forces may mean Chiang's loss of control over his resistance operations. As expected, the unrest inside Chungking was indicated in reports that the Chen Cheng faction had blamed Chiang Ting-wen, Hu Tsung-nan and Tang En-po for the defeat.

Will Intensify Opposition

It is certain that the loss of such a huge part of Chungking-controlled territories and the resulting misgivings in its power of resistance will intensify opposition against the Chiang regime held by the minorities and provincial feudalists. All Chinese papers declare thus. With the latest defeat, Chungking's ability to control Yenan has lessened still more. The fact that negotiations between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists have reached no satisfactory formula despite the earnest desire of the United States, not only is due to the fundamental differences in the interests of the two regimes but in greater part to the weakening of Chungking power. Thus it is believed that Chungking will be driven into serious straits both militarily and politically.

Still more important is the economic blow. Hunan and Honan are second only to Szechwan as rice producing areas. Forty to 50 per cent of Chungking China is fed by these regions. In other words it can be said that only because of these regions was Chungking able to continue its resistance until today and Chungking's feudalistic economy able to escape a breakdown. The loss of this vast granary will seriously undermine the resistance power and inflation of the worst kind will be inevitable. How great will be the effect can be judged from the fact that rice prices in Chungking took a drastic upward leap at the time of the reduction of Changsha.

Produce Antimony, Tungsten

These zones also produced 70 per cent of the world's antimony and 50 per cent of its tungsten. The export of these products practically paid for Chungking's imports. Their loss, therefore, will make still more difficult the already straitened importation situation and plans for economic reconstruction through Anglo-American help will be made still more hopeless.

Hunan was also an important industrial zone for Chungking and the dearth of commodities in Chungking will be made worse. This, together with transportation difficulties as a result of the loss of important transport routes, will bring economic collapse still nearer.

Belated measures have been feverishly taken by Chungking to move industrial facilities of Hunan to Kweichow and a committee to accelerate the transfer has been established in Kweichow. The situation, however, is one in which investments are made with industrial raw materials themselves and such measures are considered ineffective.

In sharp contrast to the severe military, political and economic situation of Chungking, the peace zones of the National Government are advancing in every field. One concrete manifestation of the bright situation has been the huge fall in rice prices in Shanghai as a result of the availability of Hunan rice. Other Hunan products will be arriving in pace with the betterment of peace and order in the area. It should be noted that Shanghai economic circles have been showing great interest in commercial connections in the Hankow area.

Seventh Anniversary Observed in Shanghai Of China Affair Advent

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 13.—The seventh anniversary of the spread of the China Affair to this city was observed with fitting rites, today. The headquarters of the Shanghai Special Landing Party held a service at 9 a.m. in honor of the memory of the officers and men who had been killed in the Shanghai Incident in the plaza fronting the commemoration tower in Hakko Garden. A large number of officers, men and civilians were present at the rites and renewed their resolution to push the work of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively victorious end. At 10 a.m. a ceremony was held at the headquarters of the Shanghai Special Landing Party when 317 persons were honored for the services they had rendered to the Navy during that historic episode.

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REICH POSTAL SERVICE CUT FOR WAR EFFORT

Number of Working Hands Will Be Freed for Armed Forces And Armament Industry

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—As the first Government institution to cooperate fully with the German all-out war effort, the German Post Office today announced its 10-point simplification and restriction program which will free a number of working hands and officials for the armed services and armament industry.

The program included the following:

1. Suspension of mail service for printed matter and samples.
2. Suspension of mail service for small parcels.
3. Far-reaching restrictions in parcel post service.
4. Suspension of mail delivery on Sunday or a week-day instead.
5. Only one mail delivery daily in cities.
6. Considerable restrictions in emptying mail boxes.
7. Suspension of all telephone connections not essential for war effort.
8. Suspension of telephone customer service and certain categories of telephone calls.
9. Telephone bills to be made at intervals of three months or longer instead of the customary monthly bills.
10. Suspension of service for certain kinds of telegrams.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 12

South of Caen and on both banks of the Orne, strong enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. In the sector south of Vire-Mortain, the enemy, yesterday, continued attempts to make a break-through but German counter-thrusts prevented essential gains at any point. Heavy fighting is still in progress.

North of Le Mans, the enemy, following reinforcements, is trying to push to the north in order to attack the German lines from the rear. Heavy fighting is raging at Alencon. The gallant German garrison at St. Malo inflicted heavy losses on the attackers and repulsed all enemy thrusts, yesterday.

U-boats off the invasion coast and in other waters sank four freighters totaling 22,000 tons. Two enemy minesweepers were also sunk. Three other enemy vessels and one destroyer were torpedoed.

Heavy V-1 retaliation attack on Greater London is being continued day and night.

In Italy, no fighting of importance took place.

On the Eastern Front, renewed Soviet attacks at Sanok and Mielec were repulsed after hard fighting. Attacks in the Big Vistula Bend, west of Baranov and southeast of Varka were also repelled.

Northwest of Bialystok, renewed Soviet attempts to break through were foiled by our panzer formations. In one dent achieved by the enemy, fighting is still in progress. On the Latvian front, Soviet attacks supported by tanks and battleplanes were continued almost incessantly. They were repulsed on the whole while local dents were sealed off. Southwest of Lake Pleskau, the enemy, after embittered fighting, in which he suffered heavy losses, succeeded in gaining some ground. On the Narva front the Soviet attacks were unsuccessful.

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PRESS EMPHASIZES FALL OF HENGYANG

Significance of Victory Stressed—Time for Japanese Force To Strike Foe

Vital significance of the fall of Hengyang into Japanese hands was stressed by the editorials of leading Tokyo journals during the week ending on August 10.

Other important topics of comments were: the Pacific war situation, American moral depravity, the total war structure for Greater East Asia, the cabinet change in Thailand and the Turkish problem.

By way of explaining the time taken by the Imperial Forces in seizing the city of Hengyang, the Mainichi pointed out that the supreme object of the Japanese Army has been to crush American war power on the Chinese continent, but that Chungking did not realize this fact and concentrated a vast army around the city, saying that the fight around the walled town was the greatest battle since the battle of Hankow and likening it to the Stalingrad battle. Believing that he could offer an effective counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces, Chiang Kai-shek continued to pour reinforcement after reinforcement into the Hengyang sector and ordered the garrison to defend the city to the last. However, the truth was that Hengyang was a bait to attract hundreds of thousands of Chungking troops and hundreds of United States planes. The paper was convinced that Chungking had shown by its tactics in the Hengyang battle that it intended to terminate the war with Japan quickly. "Whether Chiang likes it or not," the journal said, "he has been constrained to abandon his former strategy of preserving his military forces for future use, because fighting on the Chinese continent has become a part and parcel of the Pacific war which the United States is carrying on against Japan. The operation may have seemed independent for the Chinese but it never could be such because it was part of the U.S.-Chungking general counter-offensives against Japan."

Will Aid Nippon Advance

The Yomiuri-Hochi pointed out that the fall of Hengyang will take away the strategic value of Kweilin in making air attacks on Japan on the one hand and that air transportation between India and Chungking, so much wished by the United States forces in China, will be jeopardized. The journal pointed out that Hengyang in Japanese hands will facilitate further penetration of the Japanese Forces into the interior of Chungking-controlled areas. The paper saw a grave political crisis for the Chiang regime in addition to its loss of a large military force as the result of the fall of Hengyang.

The Tokyo Shimbun found the Hengyang campaign the first important engagement between the Japanese and the Anglo-American-Chungking forces since the battle on the Chinese mainland ceased to be a simple battle between Japan and Chungking and came to be fought between Japan and the Anglo-Americans with Chungking offering men and materials for the enemy. The journal continued: "Hengyang has been a vital base for the United States air forces on the Chinese mainland as well as for the three offensives of Nimitz, MacArthur and Mountbatten against Japan, and for this reason, the fall of Hengyang may be considered as a forestalled campaign against these three offensives of the enemy. However, it must be expected that the resistance of the American air forces in China will increase with the intensification of these three offensives of the Anglo-American nations. Moreover, we should expect further resistance by Chungking because the Chiang regime has been made to believe in ultimate victory for the anti-Axis camp and is wishing to get a lion's share at the end of the war."

Chance to Strike Enemy

Commenting on the repeated attacks made on the islands of the Ogasawara group by the American naval forces, the Yomiuri-Hochi was convinced that the enemy's tactics offered an excellent opportunity for the Japanese to crush the enemy through coordinated efforts of the army, the navy and the air force. The paper pointed out that while the supply line for the enemy between the Ogasawara Group and the Hawaiian Islands extends over 3,000 miles, that for Japan is only 500 miles and that this offers a huge advantage to our side. The enemy have been disregarding the established theory of the superiority of land-based air forces over carrier-borne planes and have advanced deep into the sphere of our land-based aircraft activities, the journal declared. "However, we should not be controlled by the past ideas of warfare," the daily continued, "we must oppose the enemy's material force with our own and we have the reserve power to fall back upon."

Opportunity Awaited

The Tokyo Shimbun took up the increasing grave situation at Omiyajima, Tinian and Rota islands. The paper declared that although it is the wish of the people that our Forces should turn from their defensive tactics to an offensive, the High Command should not be swayed by either political consideration or public opinion in such strategic matters. "The naval authorities must be wishing to turn to an offensive much more than the people," the daily said, "but they must be considering all conceivable factors involved and are awaiting an opportune moment to deal a fatal blow on the enemy. We should leave the fighting to our naval authorities."

The Asahi urged the importance of a horizontal structure of collaboration for all the members of the Greater East Asia area. The paper pointed out that the first year of the Pacific War was marked by brilliant victories and the second year witnessed a great political success in The Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations which adopted the famous Joint Declaration. "The great value of this declaration is seen in the very fact that the enemy still have been unable to criticize it effectively down to this day," the journal observed, "although this declaration offers a splendid bond of connections for all the nations of the Common Prosperity Region, the establishment of a scheme for horizontal collaboration is also a necessity. By undertaking a lofty, active and organic movement among the peoples of East Asia, we should crush the enemy's political offensives."

Thai Cabinet Change

The Mainichi in commenting on the recent cabinet change in Thailand, pointed out that the joint declaration adopted by The Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations offers the guiding principles in thought and action to all the members of the sphere under all circumstances. "Without our victory in the present conflict, there will be no independence for any nation in the region," the paper declared. "Such countries as China, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines will be forced to lead a life of slavery if we should fail to win this war. With this truth in their minds, they should contribute to Japan in our fight with the enemy, because it is Japan that shoulders the fate of East Asia."

The desecration of fallen Japanese soldiers by American soldiers was commented by all papers which pledge to avenge the abuse on the dead by carrying on relentless fighting against the enemy. Some of the papers opined that such an act of inhumanity and barbarism comes from the racial traits of the Americans and that they must be punished for such human depravity by the entire world.

The Asahi took up Turkish diplomacy which has recently severed relations with Germany. While deploring the action taken by Turkey, the paper observed that it is traceable to Anglo-American ambitions in western Asia, especially in connection with the petroleum war in that region. The paper also referred to the fate of the Arab peoples whom the enemy are trying to sacrifice in order to promote their own interests. Although the Pan-Arab movement presents a simple religious and intellectual activity, the germs of a more effective movement may be found in the anti-British political struggle now carried on in Palestine.

Enemy Fliers Attack Reich Hospital Train; 41 Troops Are Killed

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—Anglo-American airmen again violated international law on August 8 when they killed 41 German soldiers as wounded troops were being taken off a Reich hospital train which was clearly marked with Red Cross ensignias. The enemy atrocity attack was carried out at the Tours Railway Station.

GEN. STUDENT PROMOTED

Made Colonel-General, First From Parachutists; Is 54

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—General Student, Commander-in-Chief of the German parachute force, was promoted by the Fuehrer to Colonel-General which is next to General-Field Marshal the highest rank with the German armed forces.

General Student is thus not only the first Colonel-General of the parachutists, but also the youngest Colonel-General of the German air force being 54 years old this year.

He is bearer of the Oak Leaves to the Knight Cross of the Iron Cross and was wounded when he occupied with his men Fort Eben. Later he participated in the Balkan and Italian campaigns.

LABOR DEARTH HITS U.S. WAR INDUSTRY

Americans Not So Optimistic As Standard of Living Continues to Drop

Though the United States is depending on her material wealth in fighting the present war, she is beginning to feel the acute shortage of labor and the lack of some classes of materials owing to the fact that she has dispatched her troops to more than 60 fronts throughout the world and is also supplying arms and supplies to more than 40 nations under the Lend-Lease Act. The following discloses the recent condition in the United States as reported by the Zurich correspondent of the Mainichi under date of August 12, basing his observations on information obtained from various neutral sources.

The total number of workmen in the United States has now reached 57,850,000 or 44.5 per cent of the total population of 130,000,000. Of this total number, workers engaged in war industry amount to about 20,000,000, or four times the figure before the beginning of the war.

Living Standard Dropping

On the other hand, workmen employed in peace industry are declining very rapidly for in 1942 alone, the decrease reached 8,000,000. Even with such a great increase of workers in the war industry, an acute labor shortage is very keenly felt. This situation may be judged from the statement made by James Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, on August 4, who urged the mobilization of more workers to war industry, testifying that with the increased demand for war necessities, the shortage of labor and material is very keenly felt in the country. He stressed that it is the duty of American citizens to speedily supply to the army and navy heavy arms, more munitions, bombs, radio equipments, trucks, tanks, machine tools, tires, tent-cloth and other goods.

Recently, the United States has been employing more women workers in war industry. In airplane manufacturing plants, women workers number 720,000 or 36 per cent of the total workers and in order to cover up the shortage of workers, officials are trying to increase the per head efficiency. During the first part of the war, the production of one fighter plane required 157,000 working hours but now 7,800 hours are sufficient. To produce one bomber plane, it formerly required more than 200,000 hours but today it takes only 13,000 hours.

Labor Lack Is Felt

The American standard of living is also beginning to be seriously affected, and the shortage of goods is causing the American more inconveniences than the Japanese people today. The shortage of tires for trucks appears to be very serious as the rubber supply from Malay and the Dutch East Indies has been closed. The artificial rubber industry is highly developed, and it is said that the present requirement of 850,000 tons can be met with rubber substitute.

In Washington, the people are suffering from shortage of paper and at stores having no paper bags, shopping women have to bring their old bags to make their purchases. The manufacture of paper bags is restricted and drugstores have signs put up reading "no wrapping paper." Shortage of alcoholic drinks is very keenly felt and alcoholic addicts are crossing the border line into Mexico to satisfy their thirst.

As the wartime daily life has become more and more difficult the optimistic view as to the outcome of the war has disappeared. The Government is also warning the people against any optimism, believing that after the Saipan incident, Japan will no doubt strengthen her fighting power.

TASS RAPS TURKISH STEP

Says Break With Germany Motivated for Selfish Reasons

Domei

MOSCOW, August 7 (delayed).—Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is criticized by the Soviet official news agency, Tass, as having been bitterly motivated solely for selfish reasons.

The Turkish action was taken because the Ankara Government feared its political isolation in the future, the news agency said, adding "unless the European war situation changed as it did recently, Turkey would never have taken such a step."

Tass emphasized that in estimating the real significance of the Turkish-German break, it must be noted that Turkey has not joined the war, and is also maintaining diplomatic relations with Hungary and Rumania.

THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

(Continued From Last Week)

The workrooms were all separate—the steerage, the engine-room, the torpedo-room. There were various workrooms but as it was a holiday, every room was locked, so that the visitors could catch a glimpse of each through the sash-door.

"I'll show you the real sights later. I think this will be enough for the present," Sub-Lieutenant Nitta said, as he ushered them into the school building where the students board, room and study together. Most of the students were out today, so it was quiet throughout the building.

They came to the cadets' living-room. Here large ridges separated the room into many parts. Long tables and benches were arranged in each section of the room. The rifle-racks and shoe-shelves were all in order and very compact.

"The Imperial warships have even less space for living quarters. Submarines are especially conspicuous for their limited space," the officer explained. "Therefore, the living-room, dining-room, and bedrooms of the cadets here are all combined in one. For instance, look at the hooks there on that beam. Those are for the hammock on which they sleep!"

"Now let's see the real thing," continued Sub-Lieutenant Nitta as he guided them to where a submarine of the B-class was moored. When Takao stepped on the tread-board which resembled the back of a striped whale, he felt truly lucky to be going into the interior of a submarine for the first time in his life.

Going down from the navigating-platform through the iron-trap of the hatch, they seemed to enter another world—dimly-lighted, stuffy-aired world.

"I suppose you never expected it to be so narrow in here," Masato said with a smile as Takao, apparently dumbfounded, did not utter a sound.

It was not only narrow but low. Never before had Takao seen such a complicated mass of iron work. Even around the periscope in the conning-tower, great many tubes and coils of iron were tightly and compactly wound.

When they saw the main engine-room which was filled with innumerable engines and machines, they began to feel quite dizzy. Walking through the rooms stored with torpedo-tubes, of the Diesel engines, and of the electric motors, Takao became somewhat confused at the intricate structure. What little knowledge he had had previously of a submarine—that a submarine has two bases of motive power, that the draining-tanks of air and water were such and such—all disappeared from his mind. He felt himself to be but a tiny grit of dust compressed into a large machine—just as though he had been swallowed by a whale!

"Well, I'm quite perplexed," admitted Takao as he followed Nitta to the wardroom.

"Once you become accustomed to it, it's just the same as your home," Sub-Lieutenant Nitta declared as he seated himself by the table. "This is not only the officers' living-room, bed-room, dining-room, but it is also the passage-way for the whole crew. There inside the curtain is the captain's room."

Peeping in, Takao saw a tiny space about the size of one Japanese mat. The bed alone seemed to occupy the whole limited space. Surprised at its smallness and narrowness, Takao was further amazed to see several tubes and one large ring projecting above the bed. If the captain ever turned over in bed, the ring would surely hit him!

"Since this vessel is anchored and the engines are not moving, it is a little easier for us to endure the awful heat and smell of the submarine," Masato explained.

"When it is moving, it becomes very hot and the smell is sickening. It's simply awful!" Second Sub-Lieutenant Nitta laughingly added. As there were only the three of them, it was not too uncomfortable.

"Oh, there's a god-shelf!" Takao cried loudly, amazed to see such an unusual thing in a submarine.

"Every warship has a shelf for the gods. A submarine, in particular, must have such a shelf, for the members of a submarine crew are apt to feel the need of prayer than ordinary people," explained Nitta.

In this room where every inch was made to count, a small wooden shrine had been set up, and white bottles of sacred wine and the green leaves of the sacred tree stood out conspicuously against the dark grey tubes and walls.

Takao had once read in a book that before a torpedo was discharged, some sacred wine was poured on it and a phylactry put on it. Now he could well understand the atmosphere prevailing within a submarine, always confronted with danger as it was. He could well understand a member of a submarine crew who ordinarily so easily managed the complicated mechanism, would feel the necessity of drawing on some greater power in times of danger. As he saw in his mind's eye such a member praying before the god-shelf, the artist within Takao involuntarily murmured; "How picturesque."

Sitting in the wardroom, it seemed quite natural that they should plunge more deeply into the fascinating topic of the submarine.

The ability to keep its presence a secret at all times, a long cruising-range, the ability to work and fight alone—these three vital necessities of a submarine are at the same time the very characteristics most apt to involve hardships and dangers. Without successfully attaining the power of secrecy which is vitally necessary when approaching enemy vessels, the hard training undergone by the men who become a part of the complicated machinery, the indescribable hardships and stoic life of confinement within the submarine—would all have been naught.

Not less important is the attainment of a long cruising-range by which its return trip is made possible. For what use would it be for the men to endure the dampness, the sickening air, the displeasure of eating canned provisions day after day, if they cannot have the joy of looking forward to their homeward journey after each successful fulfilment of their assigned duties?

Moreover, a submarine, unlike other seacraft, must always work and fight alone. It can never depend on comrade-vessels for help in times of emergency. This, each submarine because it is a submarine, must be quite independent and strong in itself, able to cope independently with whatever dangers it may be forced to meet.

As for the submarine's special duties, they are truly innumerable. To scout, to sever the transportation route, to bombard enemy land, to lay mines—though these are all important, its foremost duty is to sink the foe's huge warships.

Then is the submarine, in reality, a torpedo-boat under water? The torpedo-boats of the Imperial Navy played a most admirable role in the sea-battles at the mouth of Weihaiwei Port, at Port Arthur, and in the Japan Sea. Takao did not have to be reminded of the fact that those boats had well displayed a true submarine-like spirit at that time.

"Though the spirit of the torpedo-boat and that of the submarine is the same, I think their way of expressing them are different. At any rate, First Lieutenant Sakuma was a typical submarine hero," Masato emphatically asserted as they emerged from the dim interior of the submarine into the bright sunlight outside.

Shortly after, as they were walking toward the school building, Takao noticed a small submarine placed as a memorial. Such a submarine of that particular type was usually used to search the bottom of the sea.

"Masato, it would be a great fun if we could steal into the enemy's harbor in such a tiny submarine and release some torpedoes," Takao jokingly said. At these words both gave a start, and quickly turning their eyes away from it, they said nothing, thus giving Takao the impression that they were paying little heed to his words.

In the head-instructor's room they found Captain I. sitting behind a round table.

As Masato and Takao (Sub-Lieutenant Nitta had left for town on business) showed some hesitation about disturbing such a busy man, Captain I. smilingly brushed aside their apologies, saying:

"I have thirty minutes to spare, so I really welcome this opportunity to tell the naval artist about the submarine."

"I have been shown the training vessel. Everything truly amazed me!" Takao stated, as he and Masato seated themselves opposite Captain I.

"I have spent some years aboard submarines. I think all captains of submarines have grey hairs, not because of the trying life, which is the natural thing for any officer to expect, but because of the heavy responsibility involved. No man has a heavier responsibility to carry than the captain of a submarine," declared Captain I., adding, "Of course, I realize the captain does not alone endure all the hardships. The whole crew must share with him every hardship and danger. Only a slight carelessness on the part of the navigator or the man in charge of the air-tank may cause a fatal accident. Therefore, the whole crew must work in perfect coordination. For that reason, no vessel has a stronger, fraternal atmosphere than the submarine. It is perhaps because all the men share the fate of the vessel together. For instance, the captain, officers and sailors all eat the same food. Such a custom is not found in any other vessel. The deep love of the captain and officers for the sailors and the full faith the sailors have in their superiors—are both characteristics found in submarine life. Once I arranged a marriage for one of my sailors," this last, the captain added with a reminiscent smile.

Takao believed that catastrophes, too, helped pave the way for a deeper love between the officers and men. A feeling of sympathy and unity is bound to spring up out of any ordeal, struggle, or self-sacrificing act commonly shared and experienced.

Today with the war raging in all its fury in the Pacific Ocean, newspapers and magazines are gradually turning their attention toward the submarine. Hitherto, however, little heed was paid to this insignificant undersea craft except when some tragedy occurred.

"Take for example, Warrant Officer Naruse. He sacrificed his life in order to save a submarine. Warrant Officer Naruse with other members of the crew, was on deck preparing to go down into the submarine when suddenly the craft began to submerge. Ordering the others to go down immediately, he himself stayed outside, having no time to enter and, instead of trying to crowd down the hatch to safety, closed the sluice-valve from the outside and was soon swallowed up by the raging waters. He sacrificed his own life to save his men. Was that not a manifestation of the great love he had for his respectful seniors and his beloved subordinates?" asked Captain I., his voice trembling slightly as he came to the end of this inspiring story.

Many disasters such as that of Submarine No. 43 in 1924, of A-class Submarine No. 63 in 1939, and of A-class Submarine No. 67 in 1940, are all poignant reminders of the indescribable heroism of the submarine crew.

"Among those unfortunate submarines were some which could not be salvaged. In spite of that, however, I am sure each crew died a noble death. A typical example is the case of Submarine No. 43," Captain I. stated. Then launching into the details of that particular disaster, he continued:

"The disaster of Submarine No. 43 happened when it collided with the warship "Tatsuta" on the morning of March 19, 1924 while it was manœuvering outside Saseho Port. The periscope was broken in the collision, so water began to invade into the conning-tower. As a result, the submarine sank. As it sank, the submarine released a life-saving floatage, so that the rescue squad might find the spot where it had sunk. Though there were some survivors in the vessel at first, the rescue squad knew that some had been killed immediately. As soon as the submarine began to sink, each partition dividing the crew, had been closed. By means of the telephone Chief Warrant Officer Anami was able to inform them that seventeen men under Engineer Lieutenant Ogawa and Engineer First Sub-Lieutenant Ichimura were alive in the electric motor-room. As soon as the disaster occurred, the survivors began to inquire through the telephone after the safety of those below the acting Captain, First Lieutenant Kuwashima, but there was no answer. They had already died at their posts. Again and again, however, the question was repeated by the survivors in the motor-room who were unaware of the fact that their comrades were already wrapped in the silence of death. Even after the water began to rush into their own room and breathing became difficult, they continued to gasp out the same query."

(To Be Continued)

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1944

Three Years of the Atlantic Charter

On August 14, 1941 the arch-conspirators Roosevelt and Churchill, meeting at a secret rendezvous on board the ill-fated Prince of Wales, gave birth to the Atlantic Charter. Ostensibly this document set forth the noble and altruistic principles which Britain and the United States were to observe in working for the construction of an idealistic world. Today, however, exactly three years since that event, the infamous character of the Atlantic Charter stands revealed beyond question. For the three years of the Charter's history has been packed with overwhelming examples of the astoundingly brazen discrepancies between the words of the Charter and the deeds of its authors.

The Atlantic Charter was a fraud from its very inception. Roosevelt, anxious to pull his people into the war for which they were then not yet psychologically prepared, sought by means of the Charter to make them think that going to the aid of Britain would be a noble and desirable thing to do. Churchill, anxious to inveigle America into the war by hook or crook, sought by means of the Charter to disguise Britain's selfish ends which the American people might feel some reluctance to support. Both Churchill and Roosevelt sought by means of the Charter to deceive the world as to the true nature of their ambitions for Anglo-Saxon world domination.

But because the Atlantic Charter was thus conceived to beguile and to deceive, the authors have been constantly expressing reservations and advocating nullifying interpretations until today not a shred remains of the purported sense of the original.

Although pretending to be a charter of liberty for the world, the Atlantic Charter in its very nature and wording fails in hiding its insincerity. In the first place the Atlantic Charter, while presuming to shape the destinies of the world, was arbitrarily proclaimed by Britain and the United States alone without consulting the countries which were to be affected. The Charter furthermore pretends to pay respect to the sovereignty of nations, to advocate free access of all nations to the natural resources of the world, and to favor international economic collaboration, but it is hedged with subtle conditions and reservations which rob it of practical effect. Most significant is the escape clause, "with due respect for their existing obligations", appearing in Point Four, which completely nullifies the purported object of the main clause by enabling the authors to invoke the iniquitous "existing obligations" previously foisted by them upon weaker nations and to continue the monopolistic and exclusive agreements concluded between the different sections of the British Empire.

Most damaging is Point Eight of the Atlantic Charter which calls for the forcible disarming of nations "which threaten or may threaten aggression outside of their frontiers". By this provision the authors of the Charter arrogate to themselves the right to judge which are the aggressor nations.

But the question arises as to what authority they have, either legal or moral, to claim such a right. Even more pertinent is the question of what criteria they will use in solving the indeterminable riddle as to whether a nation has threatened, or the even more indeterminable riddle as to whether a nation "may threaten" aggression. The mere matter of crossing frontiers cannot serve as a satisfactory standard for the judgment of aggression when so many of the legal boundaries of the world have been so unfairly drawn and so arbitrarily maintained by force of arms. There can be no moral justification for the Anglo-American contention that it is not aggression to maintain an unfair and unnatural frontier by force but that it is aggression to oppose such a frontier.

There is no assurance that the authors of the Atlantic Charter will not interpret its conveniently ambiguous provisions to brand as aggressor any nation which may stand in the way of their own special interests. Obviously the Atlantic Charter was designed to serve as an instrument which could be conveniently manipulated to preserve the unfair status quo which grants the United States and Britain undue advantages at the expense of other nations, to perpetuate the evils of the past which have been responsible for the present sufferings of the world, and to suppress those nations that may attempt to strive for the change which is so urgently requisite for the establishment of a just world order.

And not content with even these joker provisions in the Charter itself, Churchill has been constantly adding revealing reservations which betray his real intentions. For instance, there is his significant explanation that the authors of the Charter were not interested in respecting the sovereignty and the right of self-government of all nations but only had in mind "primarily the restoration of the sovereignty, self-government, and national life of the states and nations of Europe now under the Nazi yoke", and that the provisions of the Charter did "not qualify in any way the various statements of policy which have been made from time to time about the development of constitutional government in India, Burma, or other parts of the British Empire". What this policy is, he subsequently explained by saying, "We mean to hold our own. I did not become His Majesty's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." Temporary expediency to undo the constructive work of Germany in Europe and inflexible intention to perpetuate Anglo-American power in Asia have thus been revealed as the motives of the authors of the Atlantic Charter.

With respect to the clause that the authors of the Charter "desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned", Churchill has also subsequently explained that this does not apply to the dismemberment of enemy countries like Germany and Japan. And more recently, many journals in both Britain and America have taken up the cry that the Atlantic Charter with even its many loopholes is too restrictive and that it should be scrapped in favor of a doctrine which stresses the "interdependence of nations" rather than the "self-determination of nations". This can only mean that the British and Americans envisage a world system wherein the smaller nations will be made satellites dependent upon Britain and America instead of standing as independent entities in the enjoyment of self-determination.

And to give weight to these expressions, Britain has been moving steadily forward with a policy of power politics in which the smaller states of western Europe are to be used as pawns to give Britain the balance of power on the Continent, while the United States has been busily making plans for a world organization to be controlled and backed by the armed force of just three or four Great Powers.

Thus, through the three years since their proclamation of the Atlantic Charter, Britain and the United States have been constantly demonstrating by word and deed how little they themselves believe in it. The abandoned hulk of the Atlantic Charter today stands as a grisly monument to the Anglo-American ambition for world domination.

A Year Ago Today

August 14, 1943

In an aerial battle on August 12 Imperial Japanese Navy Air Force shot down 34 planes out of more than 55 enemy planes which they encountered in the Solomons area, according to the Imperial Headquarters announcement today.

• • •

German bombers sank 10 anti-Axis transports in a terrific plane-versus-ship combat staged between approximately 50 German bombers and 70 anti-Axis transports last night off Cape Palos, northeast of Cartagena, Spain.

P.I. MARINE INDUSTRY HAS BRIGHT FUTURE

Scope of Development Depends Upon Modern Methods

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Philippines is made up of some 7,000 large and small islands. She has a long coast line which in comparison is ten times her total area. This is the reason why the marine industry in the Philippines is so important and why there are great possibilities for its future development.

Since the Filipinos are surrounded by so much water they make good fishermen, possessing natural characteristics of a seafaring race. There are many evidences which point to the fact that the Filipinos were actively engaged in fishing even before their country was occupied by Spain.

In the past, however, there prevailed a tendency toward laxity and neglect in Philippine marine industry and their methods of fishing remained primitive and their implements inadequate and defective. These in turn hindered the progress and development of the marine industry. Thus if the Philippines receive good guidance and adopt the right policy, there is little doubt that she will achieve unforeseen success in this industry.

The reason the waters of the Philippines make ideal fishing grounds is because although she borders on the tropical sphere, periodic typhoons do not strike her and her four seasons are calm and stationary. This also accounts for the abundance of bonito, tunny and shoal of migratory fish in Philippine waters.

Although it can be said that the Philippines is rich in the production of land crops, especially cereals and vegetables, in the past, she had to import the principal foodstuffs; namely, rice, barley and wheat from other localities in the Southern Regions. This did not necessarily mean that farming methods in the Philippines were primitive, or that the soil was not fertile or that the temperature was unfavorable but it meant that the Filipino people under American rule, instead of growing their own important staple food crops, concentrated all their efforts toward raising sugar cane and various spices for the American markets.

No matter how well land crops may be blessed by nature, they require a certain amount of labor and intelligent cultivation and if the Filipinos are to attain their objective of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, which will still require many more months, they must observe their important factors.

Abundance of Fish

As for the marine industry it does not necessarily mean that primitive methods will not acquire results because the fish swarming in the waters surrounding some 7,000 large and small islands can be caught in great abundance with the least amount of effort.

In the Philippines, the production of salted fish and dry fish has been going on for sometime, but there has been no large-scale canning industry. If the canning of fish is established the volume of marine industry in the Philippines will show a remarkable increase, tunny, bonito and other large fish, especially abound in the fishing grounds of the Southern Regions, so if the right kind of fishing method is employed a large and superior catch should result.

It must not be forgotten that the increased yield of marine products does not depend upon geographic conditions but depends on whether or not the best of human knowledge has been brought into play.

In this respect to catch large quantities of bonito, herring, sardine, mackerel and other fish, which lead the marine industry of the Philippines, a vast submarine growth must be set up to lure them. Again various kinds of sea-weeds should be increased to allow the fish to lay their eggs and breed freely. Numerous fishing ports should be established to give ample convenience to large and small fishing boats and numerous warehouses built so that the fishermen may store their catch.

The marine industry is said to be a flourishing trade but on the other hand if it is neglected it will fall into the abyss of laxity. Therefore, today, scientific technique must be applied or successful results cannot be acquired.

Natural environments have endowed the Philippines into a fishing arena, having provided her with all the necessary elements required in piscatory. However, it depends upon the efforts of the Filipino people and what facilities are to be adopted in the future before the Philippines can be called a true fishing nation.

Sino-Japanese Collaboration

Exchange of Outstanding Personalities and Opinions Suggested to Bolster Economic Cooperation

By KANICHIRO AKUZU

It was not so long ago, subsequent to Anglo-European encroachment upon East Asia, that intelligent observers both in China and Japan advocated the urgent need of Sino-Japanese coalition and cooperation to preserve the integrity of East Asia, wherein they stand as two great and independent countries.

At the turn of the century, the campaign instituted by men of insight in the two countries, and which were directed toward the intensification of an "Asia for Asia" consciousness, was born of a desire to protect East Asia from the devilish clutches of Western countries—clutches that already were stretched out far over Asia in competing with one another to seize Asian territories and to mold the vast territories and peoples of Asia into prize colonies and slaves respectively.

This campaign did not witness a smooth and rapid development. Notwithstanding the fact that there were intervals during which the opposing forces to this campaign stood in the forefront; however, the movement, behind which lay honest and deep-rooted ideals, gradually prevailed upon the masses of East Asia and became the general current of thought.

Harmonious cooperation between the Japanese Government, on the one hand, and the National Government of China led by Wang Ching-wei, on the other, established this general current of thought as a solid and indestructible force.

Reviewing Japan-China relations since the Manchurian Incident until today, it might appear that the tide of opinion in East Asia, at one time, had been running counter to this "Asia for Asiatics" movement. The apparent counter-flow of opinion, however, cannot be said to have been East Asia's general current of thought. It was nothing more than a maelstrom of opinion whirling above the more vast expanse of Greater East Asia's general current of thought.

This maelstrom of opinion, in parts and at certain times, possessed a fairly strong force so that no one, irrespective of how he stumbled the moment he was engulfed into this whirlpool of counter-opinion, could have resisted its enveloping influence.

Although there might have been a tendency for him to mistake it, at times, for the general and more preponderant current of thought, it cannot be gainsaid that whirlpools are nothing more than whirlpools which are destined soon to contract in size, to lose force, to be absorbed by larger forces, and finally to vanish altogether.

Progress of Nanking Government

The Nanking Central Government advancing with the main current of general thought and opinion is developing and being consolidated in step with the progress of thought in East Asia. On the other hand Chungking's road of destiny leads her down to complete defeat in accordance with the dominant dictates of the general current of opinion.

If then the current opinion existent in East Asia involves the notion that the construction of the sphere must be performed by its own peoples, and again if the question arises as to why that construction must center around the cooperation of those people, the answer I can offer is that it must be so, because there are positively none who can possibly love East Asia and the peoples of East Asia better than the very peoples who inhabit that sphere. Anyone approached on the matter will not hesitate to confirm this answer.

Even though aliens, the Americans and British, most probably of course, will display an outward form of cooperative activity in so far as their personal profits are concerned. In such circumstances, however, their distribution of immediate and tangible benefits are certainly made under a long term planning aimed at the eventual and complete usurpation of territories and raw materials. At this juncture, it must therefore be asserted that the task, first, of annihilating America and Britain under a true coalition between Japan and China and, secondly, the successful construction of East Asia, is indeed a glorious and sacred mission imposed upon the two countries.

Our moral and cooperative principles were embodied in the Konoye Declaration, which enunciated the requisite for the settlement of the China Affair.

There may be some who, accustomed to the Anglo-American way of thinking, will be shocked at the unselfish spirit of the Konoye Declaration. If there are, then, therein lies the point of difference between Anglo-American and Oriental thought. The men of great insight in China, well-conversant with the function of Oriental senses have agreed with the principles set forth in this declaration and must have directly felt that this was a good opportunity in which real and honest cooperation between the two countries could be, at last, achieved.

As a result, the Provisional Governments, in Peking and in Nanking, and the Federated Autonomous Government were formed one after another. The two first mentioned governments were later liquidated in the course of development and became the National Government.

The Konoye Declaration of November 3, 1938 relative to the construction of the New Order in East Asia said:

> "The aim of the Imperial Japanese Government lies in the construction of a New Order which will guarantee the perpetual stabilization of East Asia. . . The construction of a New Order in East Asia originates from the fundamental spirit of our Empire. Its accomplishment is a glorious and responsible task imposed upon the people of present-day Japan."

Further on December 22, 1938, the Declaration relative to the adjustment of the relations between Japan and China proclaimed:

> "The three countries, Japan, Manchoukuo and China, combine to make as their common objectives the construction of a New Order in East Asia for the purpose of achieving: (1) Mutually and good neighborly relations, (2) Joint defense against Communism and (3) Economic cooperation."

Again in connection with the economic relations between China and Japan it was declared:

> "Japan has no intention whatever of monopolizing the economic field in China, nor does she make any demands on China to restrict the interests of any third Power which, in good faith, understands the New East Asia and acts in accordance with that understanding. Japan only expects the fruitful accomplishment of the cooperation and collaboration between the two countries."

Economic Cooperation Essential

From this, therefore, it is clear that the economic cooperation between Japan and China is one of the three essential elements taken up by the Konoye Declaration. Much, therefore, is expected of that cooperation to contribute to the Sino-Japanese construction of East Asia.

Economic relations occupy an exceedingly important position in Sino-Japanese collaboration as may be ascertained when taking into account the resources affecting munitions and the daily lives of the peoples, the labor potentiality, the relations affecting finance and commodity values, and finally the relations affecting the inter-flow of commodities between the two countries.

Formerly, in her foreign trade, China's commerce with America and Britain exceeded her trade with Japan. Anglo-American economic power in the world of Chinese economy stood exceedingly high. It was the leading force in Chinese economy.

But with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American economic power in China has been completely driven out, and China's economic development will now be carried on in collaboration with Japan. The necessity for a Sino-Japanese economic collaboration as advocated by the Japanese and Chinese Governments and by the financial circles in the two countries is proper and just. We await now its actual accomplishment

What then are the fundamental requirements for the consolidation and the realization of the Sino-Japanese economic cooperation? If its essential nature and objective are already known, I believe the presence of outstanding personalities to be the next requirement—men who can command the respect and confidence of those who come in contact with them.

As for economic coalition, a required condition is the presence of men possessed of specialized economic knowledge. However, unless these men are those who are respected and trusted, such a big task as Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation can never be accomplished.

This remark is not meant to be directed at any particular Japanese or Chinese individual. It makes no difference whether he be a Japanese or a Chinese, for this requisite condition affects all persons connected with this gigantic task. In other words, should the individuals connected with the task of establishing a Sino-Japanese Economic Collaboration be men possessed of sincerity, the objectives of the collaboration would be fully attained.

However, it should not be taken for granted that a sincere individual, just by reason of his sincerity, is a fit man for the job. For instance, the differences in the characteristics of the two peoples must be considered. In this connection, it may be pointed out that there are many cases where just a little carelessness had bred unexpected misunderstandings and invited irretrievable losses. Consequently, it is obsolutely necessary that the Japanese and Chinese peoples should well understand one another's national traits or characteristics.

Social Contacts Necessary

The next point concerns the enforcement of the Sino-Japanese Economic Collaboration. I hope to see more positive and practical measures being taken in its fulfilment. As far as practical measures are concerned, it is hoped that men in the economic world of both countries will more positively build up their social contacts with each other, exchange opinions and increase their travels between the two countries for the purpose of intensifying the cooperation and coordination in their business relations.

Some time ago I traveled to Shanghai and Nanking as a member of the Sino-Japanese Economic Civilian Mission headed by His Excellency, Mr. Ogura. At that time, both Japanese and Chinese circles in China expressed a desire for the presence there of an outstanding person in Japan's financial world. What is the reason for this common desire? An explanation, if I may be permitted to say so, is unnecessary.

The visits of Japanese financiers should not be a one-sided affair. At the same time, China's men of finance and industry should adopt a more positive attitude by visiting this country, intimately interviewing and exchanging opinions with influential men in Japan's economic world and holding consultations relative to coordination and cooperation in enterprises.

All these make up one form of efforts in the development of China's economy. Influential men in China's economic circles should visit Japan in greater numbers. The big men in China's financial world are, of course, exceedingly busy because of their relations with various enterprises and many hesitate to make the trips because of this reason.

However, these men who stand as leaders in the economic and financial world, should, for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and, in a deeper sense, for the great mission of establishing an economic system in Greater East Asia, show their consciousness of being economic personalities of Greater East Asia and actively engage in this work.

Japan's Magnanimity Proved

China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia expedited the actual enforcement of Japan's new China policies. She not only relinquished her rights of extraterritoriality, returned her various settlements in China and forfeited her sundry rights to the Chinese National Government, but has also rendered good offices vis-a-vis other countries on their taking similar measures, thus relieving China from the bonds which fettered her since the Opium War one hundred years ago. As a result, China has at last won for the country her place of honor and, at the same time, on her own responsibility and initiative, has begun to establish and manage her own economic affairs.

China's economy, now a part of the economic system of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region, will be able to show worthy activities in cooperation with Japan's economic system. High Chinese Government officials and influential men in her economic world have all agreed on this point which is indeed very true.

Japan's complete withdrawal from activities pertaining to China's economy, on the one hand, and China's isolation from all Japanese economic activity, on the other, will invite the complete segregation of their economic affairs. It is an obvious and self-explanatory fact that the principles of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region will not permit the occurrence of such a contradicted phenomenon.

Japan and China are at present involved in a war against Britain and America for the accomplishment of a very great mission—the construction of East Asia. It is natural that the economic world in both countries should exert their best to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

Spiritual strength and technical skill can certainly supplement a material difference. Therefore, we are firmly convinced of our final victory. However, we should not entertain a sense of over-optimism or carelessness, but bear in mind that it is absolutely necessary that we exert everything possible, to the best of our ability to win the war.

It is the most pressing task of the moment to achieve the highest level of production under a total wartime economic structure, which involves the coordination of Japanese and Chinese economy into one unit. To win the war, the increasing of the fighting power of Greater East Asia must be the first aim and the present time calls for the speedy accomplishment of that aim.

REICH'S SECRET WEAPON BAFFLES ENEMY

Panic Grips England as Counter-Measures Fail

(From the Shanghai Times)

Why talk of 11,000 Anglo-U.S. invasion planes? Why talk of 50,000 tons of bombs dropped on Berlin? The talk of the hour is Germany's world-rocking sensation, the robot-controlled dynamite meteor, the terrible secret weapon which since the night of June 15 has been continuously wreaking destruction on targets on the southeast coast of England. Primarily a military weapon, it is also Germany's fitting answer to the terroristic aerial attacks of the anti-Axis. In one masterful stroke, the "hellhound" has immensely strengthened Germany's fighting position. In the same stroke it has crushed Anglo-American hopes for an early victory through the invasion.

The Anglo-Americans have found out, much to their chagrin, that the dynamite meteor not only destroys what it strikes but also destroys itself. When the Luftwaffe unleashed formation after formation of these speedy self-propelled bombs on London in the darkness of June 15, the British people and London's anti-aircraft units were terrified. They saw briefly in the glare of searchlights torpedo-shaped missiles hurtling down upon them, and the tremendous explosions that followed not only deafened them but rocked the world's largest city to its very foundations. But what was immeasurably more nerve-wracking to Londoners was that the weapon was unknown, a weapon of the imagination against which the bristling defenses of England were helpless.

But the Anglo-American High Command still under-estimated Germany's fighting capacity. This bombing could not last, Anglo-American generals asserted. A counter-measure should be simple to find. For 24 hours they waited, but every hour marked an increase rather than a decrease of the pounding by the destructive robots. And as they waited, the cream of Anglo-American inventive brains sought counter-measures to stop the destruction. R.A.F. machines buzzed over Calais hoping to locate and blast the bases of the missiles; British anti-aircraft batteries concentrated on the shooting down of the "hellhounds"; balloon barrages were strung up; and squadrons of fighters attempted to engage the flame-spiting missiles. But they brought no respite to London.

Panic Grips England

The dynamite meteors fell with mechanical precision, defying all the ingenuity behind the frantic British counter-measures. Panic gripped a baffled England. It spread across the Atlantic to America. Was there no solution? How many Britons have repeated the question. Their press, adopting a somewhat wider outlook, was speculating with dazed wonder on the destructiveness of the "hellcat." Anglo-American officials seeing the danger of the despairing populace made empty promises of a counter-measure to allay the fear of an approaching national panic.

With nothing more reassuring to turn to the Anglo-American militarists share the bafflement of their people—the Anglo-American alleged that the dynamite meteors in their attacks on London showed their suitability to civilian and residential, and not to military, bombing. They declared that the weapon was inaccurate and suitable only for terrorism. In these words they, hypocritically, accuse Germany of resorting to a brand of warfare they have been openly conducting on the peoples of Germany, Italy and France. But their allegation has been nullified by the German revelation that the dynamite meteor is a military weapon.

Now, only now, the Anglo-Americans are beginning to see the military vistas open to the German weapon in blasting a short cut to Axis victory. Luftwaffe scout machines report that London is swathed in a thick cloud of smoke, which is particularly dense in the southern part, extending from Kingstown to Bromley. The Royal Arsenal of Woolrich is believed to have been partly destroyed. But the damage, extensive at it is, does not have the crippling effect of the devastating attacks unleashed upon Southampton, the leading British ports, and one of the main invasion bases. If Southampton can be attacked why not other military objectives?

Barrages Fail

Meanwhile, somewhere in England, General Sir Frederick Pile, Commander-in-Chief of British anti-aircraft defense, is gnawing his lip. His is the particularly knotty problem of devising a means whereby his anti-aircraft units can be of more utility—for to date they have been laying expensive barrages of heavy-caliber shells—but they have failed to repulse the mechanical monsters.

London, with its houses, trees, roads, factories and bridges, may succeed to survive the destructive hail of dynamite meteors for some time to come, but the populace cannot. This was proved two days after the initial attack when Londoners were ordered to evacuate the city. But even the most firmly founded edifices crumbled under the terrific pressure of the new German explosive, which proves its formidability and excellent applicability to military destruction.

It is noteworthy that the British Air Ministry even has shown its ignorance of the dynamite meteor in spite of already known details of the radio-controlled rocket bomb employed by the Luftwaffe in Italy. The missile was shaped and operated differently from the dynamite meteor, but it indicated what England could expect of Germany's armed might. The rocket plane, however, was radio-controlled and was accompanied by a mother plane, which differs widely from the self-directed, jet-propelled dynamite meteor.

By now the British are probably in possession of a rough conception of the "hellhound." Information thus far gathered indicates that it is slightly smaller than a single-engined fighter. It is described as being jet-propelled, having a short, slender body, and incorporating a box-like attachment at its tail. Estimated speed is from 350-400 m.p.h. The range of the machine is naturally short, 150 miles, but the explosive weighs one ton, all of which is concentrated in the nose. The nature of its high-explosive is not revealed, but it is believed to be of super nitric acid composition.

Perhaps the most interesting assertion of the British Air Ministry is that the robot machines are not radio-controlled but directed by automatic pilots. This is quite possible, but its adaptation to such an aircraft would be an additional credit to the ingenuity of German technicians. The automatic pilot has been used for many years in aircraft, military and commercial, all over the world. An explanation of Iron Mike, as it is known in America, will help to enlighten the reader as to how it may be employed in a dynamite meteor.

Controlled by Knobs

The mechanism is simply a combination of a gyro-compass and a gyro-horizon. With this control in, say, a four-engined bomber the plane can be made to do anything by simply twirling knobs on Iron Mike, which in its entirety weighs 60 lbs. There is a knob for climb, one for banking and another for direction. The fourth knob is the most important: it can put the aircraft into a gradual glide, which may be predetermined, over a period of 30 minutes—sufficiently long for the flight of a dynamite meteor.

So, advancing the hypothesis another step, the German control engineer would adjust Iron Mike, or Little Emile as it is known in the Luftwaffe, to the required angle to glide that in a given time would plunge the missile into London. The thing is that the missile must gain height before it can make its power glide. This is achieved by launching the machine by a catapult of the shipboard type and allowing the power plant of the "hellhound" to propel it to a suitable altitude.

The remaining details obtainable on the "hellhound" also come from the British Air Ministry. It says that the missile is operated by a petrol engine, which is coupled with jet-propulsion equipment. It further states that most of the covering is steel, though the explosive warhead is encased in thin metal. The principles of jet propulsion are easily explained. A gasoline engine actuates a set of rotors to suck air into the fuselage of the machine. This air is drawn through the hollow fuselage to a heater plant near the tail, where it is compressed with ignited gasoline and ejected rearward out of a nozzle at high pressure. Either the jet-propulsion or the rotor suction will drive the plane.

As regards the explosive part of the midget machine, the British believe that before the plane blasts itself into the target with the main explosive, it releases automatically a complement of bombs. The Anglo-Americans have openly admitted the terrible effects of the dynamite meteor, and in view of this it can be imagined what additional formidability is possessed by the larger robot bombs recently unleashed on England. So, today the Anglo-Americans still face the danger of having their war factories, troops and forts blown asunder by these powerful weapons. Their failure to build a counter-weapon is proof that this revolutionary weapon is something quite unexpected, and in view of this it is one of the greatest threats to Anglo-American military activities.

Berlin has promised to put into operation other new weapons before long. Will these ultra-modern weapons change the course of the war beyond all expectations? Only the verdict of future historical events will tell.

Fruits of Wisdom

How shall we learn to know ourselves? By reflection? Never; but only through action. Strive to do thy duty; then shalt thou know what is in thee.—Goethe.

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To reach perfection, we must be make sensible of our failings, either by the admonitions of friends, or the invectives of enemies.
—Diogenes.